Pittsburgh Commercial.

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.BE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY BY

THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,

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(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, EDITOR

R. D. THOMPSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy, 5 Cents.

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Mail Subscribers, (per year), $10 00

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

CITY ITEMS.

Country Merchants

Will find the choicest stock of Prints, the greatest variety of Muslins, Past Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, &c., and the greatest bargains in all kinds of dry goods and notions at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Another Wholesale House.

Not exactly a new house, but a very old and well known firm, have added the Wholesale Dry Goods business to their already colossal Retail trade. In consequence of having to purchase such large quantities of foreign and domestic goods to meet the wants of their retail trade, they have added to the basement of their establishment an exclusive Wholesale Room for the sale of every description of fancy and staple dry goods. As they buy all their goods by the package they save jobber's profits, and are thus enabled to offer extra inducements to country and city dealers. They have, also, in conjunction with their dry goods, an extensive Cloak Manufactory, (probably the largest in Western Pennsylvania,) where every description of Cloaking are made, equal from the latest Paris and New York fashions. In this department will be found novelties in Cloaks in the leading styles of the day, at the lowest cash prices. The well known reputation for this house for energy and perseverance in their business, with probity and liberality in their dealings, will guarantee for their customers in the new branch of their business, the lowest market prices of the day for full and every description of dry goods, at Bates & Bell's, 21 fifth street.

Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company.

Tionesta Barrel and Oil Manufacturing Company situated in Tionesta, Venango county,—Capital Stock $100,000. A few Shares of the above Stock is for sale at the office of the Treasurer, Wm. Douglas, 117 Wood street.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 89 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Prints.

To the point: Prints at 18c, cents, formerly 31c's. Prints at 25 cents, finished and prettiest of the season, at J. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and desirable perfume for the handkerchief. Closely treading the ladies of the present day unite the same perfume. Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sold by all Drug gists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Country Buyers at Wholesale,

Will find at Bates & Bell's a superb stock of cloaks, shawls, silks, merinos, coburgs, delaines, prints, ginghams, flannels, blankets, balmorals and sheetings at the very lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

Silks,

Silk Velvets Poplins, Merinos, and fifty other kinds of dress goods, greatly reduced in price, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Wholesale Buyers,

Call and examine the new stock at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street; they sell at the lowest cash prices.

Delaines,

Sticking to the point: Best and handsomest Delaines at 30 cents. Armures ditto at 31½ cents. Other dress goods at 18c, to 50 cents, nearly one-half former prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Great Sale of Ladies' Furs,

At the great fur, cap and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 138 Wood street. Never in the history of the fur trade in this city has such an immense trade been done as is now doing at the popular and well conducted first class house of Wm. Fleming. This house is constantly thronged with customers, and hundreds are daily supplied with capes, ruffles, boas, collars, muffs, &c., of Russian, Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German fitch, water mink, black and brown sable, ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating capes, gents fur caps, collars and gloves, ladies' and misses' hats. Bear in mind this is important fact that Wm. Fleming, the practical sold at from 10 to 15 per cent. less than at any other house in the city.

Fine Muslins.

To the point again, fine Muslins, at 18c, cents. Superior Muslins at 25, and extra quality and width at 31½, same as sold a short time since at 35 cents, at J. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

IS PUBLISHED AT

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HON. WILLIAM W. BOYCE—This gentleman, who represented the South Carolina district in Congress for nearly eight years, and resigned to go into the rebellion most reluctantly, it is understood, is about to commence the practice of his profession of the law in Washington. He was a candidate for United States Senator under the South Carolina Legislature, but his known conservatism and indisposition to co-operate with the extremists in former days, no doubt induced many to vote against him. He has now, as it were, begun life anew.

J. B. DE BOW—The first number of De Bow's magazine under the new auspices, has been printed in New York, and will presently be published. Mr. De Bow has been the champion for the supremacy of cotton, and was the first to declare that cotton was king. He now says that that important staple can be developed better with the aid of free than of slave labor; at any rate he has earnestly set about assisting a trial of the grand experiment.

THE famous Rev. J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D. has taken up his residence in Baltimore for the winter, so says a Charlottsville, Va., paper.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Gen. Burnside has returned to the oil regions from the East, where he was making arrangements for the Reno Oil Company's Titusville railroad. The work on this road is going ahead with great energy, and it is the determination to have it ready for cars by the first of January.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempfield Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in Washington, Pa., on Monday last, the following persons were chosen as directors for the ensuing year: C. M. Reed, Wm. McKennan, Joseph Henderson, S. Brady, Thomas Severy, James Acheson, and James Allison. After the election, the following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That after the sale of the Charters Valley Railroad, the Directors of the Hempfield Railroad be requested to call a meeting of the stockholders and submit to them the most convenient time for the purpose of consultation in relation to said road.

The stockholders of the Hempfield Railroad Company appear determined to do something with their road. As it now stands it is of little benefit to any one, beyond the local trade kept up between Wheeling and Washington. It has been estimated that it will cost four million dollars to complete the road to Greensburg and connect it with the Pennsylvania Central; about two million dollars to complete it to Connellsville and between two and three million to complete it to Uniontown and connect it with the Connellsville road.

A meeting recently held at Syracuse, to consider the question of the proposed railroad from *that* place to New York city, adopted a resolution setting forth that in the opinion of this meeting, early measures should be taken to perfect the legal organization of a company to construct a trunk railroad from Lake Ontario to the city of New York via Newburgh or some other point on the line of the Hudson River, with a view to the accomplishment of this object, advise that a convention, to be composed of delegates from all localities interested, be held at some convenient point at an early day. The following Committee was appointed to consult with similar committees from other points on the subject:—Hon. A. C. Powell, C. T. Longstreet, Col. J. Dean Hawley, C. T. Kenyon, of Syracuse; the Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Talmadge, of Oswego, and Hon. E. K. Sanford, of Fulton.

A meeting has been held in Tiffin, O., recently to revive the Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway project. The Tiffin *Tribune* says: It is determined, we understand, to first complete that part of the line between this city and the city of Fort Wayne, distance one hundred and two miles, and known as the Middle Division, passing through the counties of Seneca, Hancock, Putnam and Allen, in this State, and Allen, in the State of Indiana, by which a connection with Chicago and Cleveland will be at once secured, with a large and profitable local traffic in timber, lumber, coal and agricultural products, from the rich fields and forests that are opened by this line. Seventy miles of the road-bed has been done, and entirely paid for, as well as the right of way; and it only remains for our people to extend a helping hand towards the parties who are now moving in this work, to secure the completion of this division of the road in twelve months.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held on Monday. The annual report was read, and opens with a statement of the difficulties which have prevented an accurate presentation of the revenue accounts and condition of the Company until the recent period. A part of the destruction upon the line of the road, during the war, embraces portions of twenty-five bridges, upwards of forty-five miles of track and two engine-houses, and the machine shops, the Company's hotel, warehouse, ticket and telegraph offices, blacksmith shops, car-houses, and the large blacksmith shop at Martinsburg, besides the sand and tool houses between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The water station at Martinsburg, North Mountain, Sir John's Run, Rockwell's Run, Willett's Run, Hancock, Sir John's Run 12, Little Cacapon, Cranberry Summit and Altamonta, and the pumping engines, &c., in the water stations at Martinsburg, Back Creek, Green Spring Run and Little Cacapon were burned. The telegraph poles and wires were nearly all destroyed, for a distance of ninety-two miles, besides considerable damage in this respect at other points and the road not included in the ninety-two miles. Twenty-two engines and forty-four cars were destroyed in various ways, and a number of hand and truck cars, left along the road at the opening of the Gettysburg campaign. The gross earnings of the Main Stem have increased $6,687 95 cents, exceeding those of the preceding year $2,028,008 08, and those of the fiscal year of 1861 $3,226,59 39. The expenses of working the road, including that of machinery and repair amount to $1,965,837 61, being 20 19-100 per cent. upon the earnings, showing a decrease of 1 6-100 per cent. compared with the preceding year, and of 16 9-100 per cent. compared with the fiscal year of 1861.

The following Board of Directors was elected: John Hopkins, Samuel Wsmith, Reuben Burns, William Keyser, Jacob Tome, Alexander Brown, George C. Oliver, O'Donnell, James Harvey, William Heath, Gallatin, Thomas Swann, William W. Spence, Samuel Kirby. The only change in the Board of Directors is the substitution of Mr. Samuel Kirby in place of Richard H. Miles.

FIRE IN BEAVER COUNTY.—On Tuesday night the saw and grist mill of Briggs & Co., in Independence, Beaver county, took fire and was burned down. The origin of the fire, or the loss sustained, has not yet been ascertained. The building was insured for $5,000.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.

Veteran Reserves Mustered Out.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Humphrey Marshall Seeking Pardon.

REPORT OF CARL SCHURZ

Reported Decrease of Cholera.

Trial of Captain Pettit Concluded.

Arrival of a Minister from Juarez.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 22.

Pardons.

This evening's *Star* says that comparatively few applications for pardon are now coming in at the Attorney General's office, some days none being received, and never more than three hundred. Some time since, it will be recollected, that the President directed the suspension of the issue of pardon warrants, except by a special order. In obedience to these instructions, the Attorney General simply examined the cases and forwarded such as might be favorably acted upon to the State Department, where an immense quantity have accumulated. Yesterday the President ordered that no more requisitions will be issued from the Attorney General's office, thus the President suspending most of the pardon business of that Department. About twenty thousand pardons have been granted under the amnesty proclamation. These include eighteen from the District of Columbia, about one hundred from Florida, and two hundred from Maryland, the number in each State increasing in the following order: Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, the last three having about two thousand five hundred and three thousand respectively. The supposition of pardons is understood to be occasioned by the flagrant breach of faith committed by the amnestied, who pledged themselves to good behavior, and who, upon their return south, continued their seditious practices.

Mustered Out.

Twelve hundred and fifty men have been mustered out of the Veteran Reserve Corps, leaving only one hundred enlisted men in this Department. Two hundred officers are striving to hold on to their positions until Congress shall authorize the continuance of the corps.

Distinguished Visitors to the President.

The President was visited to-day by Commodore Winslow, commander of the Kearsarge, the gallant victor in the severe contest between that vessel, and the rebel Alabama. The wife of Clement Clay and the daughter of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, were also there to-day to secure the release of Messrs. Clay and Mallory, now confined in prison.

A Delegation of Philadelphia Merchants

Also made an informal call on the President this afternoon.

Gen. Humphrey Marshall

Appeared at the Attorney-General's office this afternoon and filed his application for pardon.

Return of Gen. Grant.

Gen. Grant and staff, and Gen. Augur returned to Washington to-day.

Gen. Carl Schurz,

In his report to the President, states that if negro suffrage were to be enforced at the South at the present time, it would require a large standing army; that his belief from general observation in all of the States of the South through which he has recently traveled.

The Cholera.

Official dispatches to the State Department from our various European consuls, which were received to-day, all note a general abatement of the cholera. In Paris it is on the decrease, and at Havre it has ceased altogether.

Trial of Capt. Pettitt Concluded.

The testimony in the trial of Capt. Pettitt, formerly in charge of the military prison at Alexandria, on charges of inhuman treatment of prisoners, was concluded to-day.

Case of Commodore Craven.

The trial of Commodore Craven, charged with wilful neglect relative to the capture of the rebe. pirate Stonewall, was concluded to-day before Admiral Farragut's court martial. The weight of evidence seems to be against the Commodore The arguments are yet to be heard.

Arrival of a Liberal Minister.

General Ocea has just arrived here from Mexico, duly accredited by Juarez, with an important mission to this Government. He is now seeking an audience with the President, in company with Senor Romero, the Minister from the Mexican Republic.

A Batch of Swindlers Committed—The Rebel Ram Stonewall—How Congress Will Act—The War not yet Ended"—Government Sale of Cattle at Alexandria—Brevet Promotion of Col. Ward—Order from the War Department—Gen. Sickles in Command at Charleston—Resignation of Gens. Rousseau and Barlow—Statements of the Mexican question—Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps—Trial of Jeff. Davis, &c.

WASHINGTON, November 22—Tom Babe, a claim agent, a dresser, law shark in the Second Auditor's office, and Truman Cressman, who were exhibitors for the purpose of defrauding the Government, by the sale of charters of powers in the cases of deceased and discharged soldiers, have been committed for trial in default of the aggregate of thirty-five thousand dollars bail for their appearance. The Second Auditor testified that, had the abstraction of the papers not been discovered for a few months, a million of dollars might have been thus fraudulently collected from the Government. The parties involved in the fraudulent transactions have made written confessions of their guilt.

The rebel ram Stonewall, forced by the gale to put into Beaufort harbor on Tuesday, will arrive in time to be examined by the Court Martial now trying Commodore Craven for not attacking her at Ferrol, last March.

Congress is well aware of the theory that the war is not ended. It is precisely the ground occupied by the President and every one of the departments of the government. The volunteers not yet discharged have repeatedly demanded their discharge in compliance with the terms of enlistment and the immediate reply is "the war is not yet closed. The Treasury Department also holds its reference to the same point, declaring that the war still exists. The President, while he protects the freedmen with the bayonet, does it under the theory that the war is not ended. Congress, to an end, and that time enough has not yet elapsed to satisfy the President and Congress that the people of the South are steadfastly loyal.

Henry W. Hilliard, of Alabama, in a letter, warmly supports the President's reconstruction policy.

A large Government sale of beef and cotton took place at Alexandria to-day.

The President is engaged upon his message. He receives but few visitors.

Col. Barbin Ward, late Colonel of the 17th Ohio Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field of Chickamauga. Gen. Ward has resigned his commission and entered upon the practice of law in Washington.

The following is the order assigning General Sickles to command in the Department of South Carolina, and Gens. Gillmore and Barlow:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 4.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 162.

First—Major General D. E. Sickles is assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina. He will repair to Hilton Head and relieve Major General Gillmore, and will remove the headquarters to Charleston.

Second—Major General Q. A. Gillmore, on being relieved from command of the Department of South Carolina, will report to the Chief of Engineers.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

General Sickles has assumed command at Charleston. General Gilmore will be ordered to report to General Delafield, Chief Engineer.

Generals Gillmore, Rousseau and Barlow have resigned their military offices.

The treatment of the Mexican questions in the reports of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, will be based upon information furnished by a prominent officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff, Major Hasbrouck, who resided during the movements of the Imperial Government.

The officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been quieted by assurances from high quarters that none of them will be mustered out of the service until Congress takes hold of their cases.

Chief Justice Chase's interview with the President generally related entirely to the preparatory trial of Jeff. Davis. So far as known, nothing decisive in the premises was reached.

The semi-weekly semi-monthly cabinet meeting was held at noon at the White House yesterday. Its session was not of unusual length. All of the members were present out the Postmaster General.

The reports of the Quartermaster General and other heads of the bureaus of the War Department have been handed in, and will be sent to the public printer without delay.

It appears from official correspondence that the well-lighthouse erected on Sandy Hook, for the coming Paris Universal Exposition for 1867, and that this fact was communicated to the French Minister of State and special commissioner. Minister Bigelow was instructed by Secretary Seward to ask for an extension of time within which the consignment of the United States will be required to present his plan, to the 31st of January next. To this the Imperial Commissioner consented, and in a note to Minister Bigelow, the Counsellor of State says: "I am indeed glad to know and to give assurance of the very lively interest which I attach personally to seeing at last, for the first time, your great Nation represented at the Universal Exposition of Art and Industry, the only the interpreter of the Emperor and of the Imperial Commission."

The question of the British Government in surrendering the Shenandoah to the United States is not regarded in any quarter as deserving of consideration, and the claim for the vessel, compounded by compensation commissionable with the damages heretofore committed on American shipping by the English built and English recognized cruiser.

Mr. Powell, State agent for North Carolina, will leave Washington for Raleigh to-morrow, taking with him an important communication from the executive relative to reconstruction.

The evidence for the defense in the case of Commodore Craven closed to-day with the testimony of Commodore Bailey, who testified to the efficiency of the accused. The counsel for Commodore Craven will present the defense on Saturday.

Information was received here this morning that the rebel pirate Stonewall, on her way north, was compelled, with her consort, to go under in consequence of the gale off the coast. It is understood she will arrive here in a few days.

The United States Consul informs the State Department that the cholera has entirely disappeared.

Mrs. Clement C. Clay had an interview with the President to-day in relation to the release of her husband. Miss Mallory, daughter of Secretary Mallory, was also among the visitors. Mrs. Crawford, of Georgia, and Thos. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, were this afternoon waiting to see the President.

Humphrey Marshall was at the Attorney General's office looking after a pardon.

ARRIVAL OF THE "STONEWALL."

Sales of Property Postponed.

Examination of Cotton Cases.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO SOUTHERN POSTMASTERS.

A Swindler Makes Restitution.

DISSATISFACTION ABOUT THE SHENANDOAH.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, November 22.

Arrival of the Stonewall.

The Navy Department to-day received advices from Commander Murray, announcing his safe arrival with the rebel ram Stonewall, at Beaufort, North Carolina, where he intends to remain until the storm on the coast, which has been very severe, subsides. He expects to reach the Washington Navy Yard by the last of the week.

Sales of Property Postponed.

The President has authorized instructions to be issued to the direct tax commissioners in the rebel States, to postpone all sales of property now advertised until further orders. He says he desires to lay the matter before Congress for its action.

The Cotton Cases.

Charles Fame, of this city, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine and report upon all the cotton cases now on file in that department.

Southern Postmasters Settling Up.

The Auditor of the Post Office Department has issued a circular letter to the late postmasters in the Southern States, requiring them to pay up all balances due to the Government prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, which they are doing. Twelve thousand dollars were received a day or two ago from Gen. Postmaster at Mobile.

A Case of Conscience.

General Spinner, Treasurer, to-day received forty dollars from some conscience-stricken individual who had defrauded the Government out of that amount.

Secretary Stanton

Has decided not to publish the list of general officers to be mustered out until Congress meets. The list left General Grant's hands over two months ago.

The Shenandoah.

The Government is somewhat sorry that the American General at Liverpool accepted the Shenandoah. He must have acted without authority. The Government, however, can do nothing but take her, as they did the Stonewall, although their cases are entirely dissimilar.

U. S. GRANT.

Reception of the Lieutenant General by the Citizens of New York, on Tuesday Night.

THE RECEPTION ROOM.

Two parlors, communicating and fronting the principal stairway, were set apart as the reception rooms, the guests coming in from the Twenty-third street side, entering the first and most parlor, where they shook hands with General Grant, then passed into the other parlor, and out into the central hall, through which they passed into the dining-room at the other side of the house, and obtained such refreshments as perseverance and persistency enabled them to get.

A large number of distinguished people waited in these parlors for the appearance of General Grant. A platform of about a foot in delighth was extended along the back of the parlor, where General Grant was to stand, and was supplied with chairs and decorated with flags. In the centre a magnificent design in the choicest natural flowers of the season was placed upon a small stand suitable for the purpose.

Two flags, with red and white stripes and formed by flowers, were represented at the sides, and in front were represented the United States arms and the letters U. S. G. It was an object of especial observation, and its fragrance filled the room. It was furnished at a cost of two hundred dollars. As General Grant was brought to the hotel in the forenoon it is a carriage drawn by six horses, making a display which attracted attention of all the passers in the street at the time.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARRIVAL.

General Grant entered the room at five minutes before nine o'clock. A great cheer went up from all sides on the platform. He was accompanied by Mrs. Grant, his daughter, Miss Nellie Grant, his first boy, and Gen. Rawlins, who is familiarly nicknamed "Buck"—his father-in-law, Mr. Dent, an aged, white-haired gentleman, whowas never before in New York, and Mrs. Dent, also aged, with other members of the family. Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Dinnemore, and Miss Wetmore.

Among those in the room when Gen. Grant entered were Gen. Meade, looking well, and recently Miss Grosbeck, of Cincinnati. She is a handsome, intelligent lady, and was attractive in a lavender colored satin dress. Mrs. Admiral Farragut, Bishop Potter, Chancellor Ferris, General Dix, General St. George Cook, Dr. Chanin, Commodore Hull, Gen. Halleck, Gen. Sickles, who was conversing with Mrs. Hooker, S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Cisco, Fred. Kapp, and others.

General Grant's little boy, heiress of the grand assemblage, ran to the front window and picked out the prettiest of the rockets and pinwheels of the pyrotechnics. "Oh, papa," he cried, in ecstacies, "look at the fire-crackers!"

But the weary soldier had no youthful mind the fire-crackers were the most interesting and important feature of the occasion. In a few moments, however, he returned to his father and stood by him, with his brothers, as the Lieutenant General went through one of the most terrible ordeals of his life.

HAND-SHAKING.

General Grant was not fairly settled in his position before the reception began, and a year to think that there are thousands who have made an awful mistake, and yet wish success and future greatness, and will even serve the last to triumph, who can have to victories, nothing but success and glory. Mrs. Dent, aged, white-haired gentleman, whowas never before in New York, and Mrs. Dent, also aged, with other members of the family. Mrs. Dent, Mrs. Dinnemore, and Miss. Wetmore.

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HAND-SHAKING.

General Grant was not fairly settled in his position before the reception began, and a year of his right hand, and were passing from one to the other in a ceaseless routine. The crowd pushed in at the door in a solid mass. The first look his place by General Grant inside and commenced shaking hands with him, thinking that the duty was too onerous, transferred it to Mr. Cisco.

WHO WERE INTRODUCED—HOW IT WAS DONE, AND THE GREETINGS THEY EXCHANGED.

The crowd came up in the medley. There were Major Generals, doctors of divinity, young misses of fifteen, old ladies very ponderous, and middle aged ladies very handsome, very insignificant people, voluptuous maidens, lawyers, judges, orators, historians, and every class and condition of men that can be imagined.

All in full dress—the ladies gotten up after an infinite variety of modes, and in every style that considerably surpassed that of the Ilias of the field.

General Scott was unable to be present.

Among the first introduced were those present in the room, when the crowd, restrained by policemen, came in. The moment Gen. Grant's buzzing of the crushing assemblage was heard the voice of the presenter, and at every name General Grant bowed, and in case of a lady, gentleman, and sometimes two or three, as only one name was announced.

Among the first that came in was Mr. Van Buren, a brother of President Van Buren, a hale, white-haired man of eighty, some what resembling his illustrious brother. Mr. Clews next announced George Bancroft and lady, and Professor Bache and lady.

Then came Robinson, Brown, and Smith, and their ladies; some with their wives, some with their daughters, some with their sons, and their sweethearts. One gentleman said, "Long life to your General!" Another said, referring to the hand-shaking ordeal:

"I am sorry for you, General!" A lady passed, smiled at the General as she was introduced, and said Withdrawing her hand:

"It will be a kindness to you, General, to save you from one stroke of the hand."

But the General was in too much for her, and her hand was in his before her sentence was through.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, as he passed, taking the General's hand, made a short and eloquent remark.

The more thank added to the millions," said he.

Mrs. Grant stood a short distance to the right of her husband and bowed.

As it became necessary to hurry the people along, Mr. Marshall Lefferts, the designer of the two somewhat incompatible duties of presenting the guests to Mrs. Grant, and at the same time saving the line from being blocked, was compelled to point to Mrs. Grant with one hand and to seize the gentleman by the shoulder with the other, with the command:

"Come on, Mrs. Grant; sir, go on, please!"

This was rendered the more necessary from the fact that every body, on passing the General, wanted to turn around and look at him.

TOP DRESSING.

General Grant, standing at the front of the slightly elevated platform, presented a fine vision first and conspicuously the top and face of the heads of those approaching. He must have realized more than ever the force of the marvel and wonder of the barber's art.

The hair of a lady worthy of the poet, or painter, or philosopher, was in full view for observation of the extraordinary mouldings, twistings and comforts of the toilet. Some were so close in the crowd came on, confusedly, and with much rending of laces, up an avenue of committeemen and officers.

It were useless to attempt to describe all that was seen in such a crowd, special, luxuriant, delicious, gorgeous, stupendous, bewitching, outrageous, in the arrangement of even the inferior faces of the crowd, and the whole bonnets, and all gay and glittering effects attainable by art.

The ladies, too, from the purest blonde to the intensest brunette, gave additional pigmancy. The gentlemen preserved but little variety. The inevitable paletot, the inevitable curly and sleek heads. Of dress, too, there was no lack, except, indeed, an occasional deficiency about the shoulders and arms.

STILL THEY COME.

A large number of foreign officials were presented. Mrs. Fremont came with General Asboth, and said to General Grant, "I am sorry the General could not come to-night." George Francis Train passed with the most impressive air of the evening, but in no response. Henry Ward Beecher passed quietly, with Theodore Tilton.

The Generals were numerous and beyond computation. Distinguished citizens, to a number never before assembled, passed, and so the crush continued for an hour, until General Grant was called for to appear from the balcony to the people in the street. He was conducted to the balcony, where he merely bowed to the crowd, saying nothing.

THE TOILETTES.

The beautiful confusion of lace and diamonds, and bindeau and ringlets, and bonnets and hoods, and the density of the assemblage made it almost impossible for the wearers of elegant toilettes to display them to advantage. In fact, many ladies, anticipating the crowding condition of things, had attired themselves nearly, but without disrupting the feathery compositions in which fashion often delights. Mrs. General Grant wore a slightly dark ashes of roses colored silk dress, somewhat low in the neck, with an edging of lace falling over the upper border, with a red flower in front, and a plain bow of narrow ribbons—red, white and blue, on other shoulder.

Her *coiffure* was very neatly and tastily arranged—hair combed up, and falling in curls at the back, simply ornamented with red poppies, golden leaves, and sprigs of coral. She wore gold and turquoise and the whitest of gloves.

A lovely little blonde, who bowed in the most graceful manner, passing hand in hand the General and Mrs. Grant as she passed them, was adorned with such grace and simplicity that she attracted some attention. She wore a blue silk dress of dark pink, with a belt of the same, the ends falling behind and neatly trimmed. Her hair was in dark curls, bonded tightly with three narrow ribbands, something after the style *a la Grecque*, of the same colors as the dress.

A rose was the only jewelry worn, but it only a diamond pin to relieve it. Probably not more than half retained the waterfall, which lately was regarded as a sine qua non of fashionable dress.

SELECT BANQUET.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the Lieutenant General and lady, accompanied by his staff and the chosen few," repaired to one of the dining rooms to partake of a splendid supper, prepared especially for the General and a few distinguished personages.

A. T. Stewart, Esq., the chairman of the committee, presided at the head of the table, and Bishop Bonney at the end. On the right of the President sat Mrs. Grant, while General Grant occupied the left.

The number of guests in this room was limited to forty, and among them we observed Senator Morgan, Generals Wool, Dix, Fgalls, Barlow, Viele, Admiral Foote, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Jonathan Sturges, Mr. Belmont, Bishop Potter, Archbishop Mcclosky, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Thomas, and the wives of these gentlemen.

After grace had been said by Bishop Potter, during which a band, which was stationed outside the hall, discoursed choice music, the company proceeded to discuss the viands, which were some moments. The guest of the evening sat in silence, pondering, no doubt, upon the brilliant ovation which he was receiving at the hands of the people of the Empire City.

Soon after the supper was over, Mr. Stewart arose, and, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was drunk with three times three.

Mr. Norman Ward, of this city, has been requested to furnish the bodies of the St. John, and asserts in a letter to the *Commercial*, that his theory that the collision of the boilers was caused by an unequal expansion of the boiler plates between parts above and below the surface of the water at the time of the explosion, which surface might be at the ordinary water line, or lower, when there was a deficiency of water, or higher when there was a surplus. This has been triumphantly confirmed, and that the boilers of the St. John will be found to be supplied with a self-acting device to equalize the temperature of the boilers.

Snow fell in this city for a few moments today.

At a meeting last night in Brooklyn, General Hooker gave an account of his interview with the President on Monday. The President said he would do full justice to the negroes, and that he would not be severe on the leaders of the rebellion when he made them free. In regard to the suppression of the Freedmen's Bureau, he said he would sustain it with all his power. The people of the South treat the negroes with justice, and the only danger to the freedmen is from the Northern politicians. The President said he would sign every one of the bills of Congress in favor of the freedmen. He considered himself bound to do so, and he would do it every day of his life. He considered the Freedmen's Bureau, he declared he would suspend it when the people of the South treated the negroes with justice and fairness. A Committee was appointed at the meeting to solicit aid for the destitute people of Georgia.

Letters from the Navy Squadron under Admiral Godon, ground on the coast, on the 5th inst., and several French prizes sailed for Europe. There is great activity in the French dock yards and the Emperor has given orders for the construction of a number of iron clads.

The *Herald* says Maximilian has given a grant for a telegraph from the United States to Europe, via Mexico. The company expects to have the line completed by next July.

The *Tribune's* Paris correspondent, dated the 7th, says: "A battalion of rifles went West to-day for Brest. They will be followed by others from Algeria. Troops are also ordered from England to replace those taken from Canada home. The single fusion so far as to meet the Liberal party is the reception ball given in honor of Gen. Prim."

Reports from South America say it is the prevailing supposition that the revolutionists in Peru will succeed. In the event of their success, Peru will be thrown off the usual current of relations with Spain, and declare in favor of Cuba.

The Pensacola and Champion from New Orleans on the 18th, the steamer Patrick, from Boston, and Nevada from Savannah, arrived this morning.

REMARKS OF DR. THOMPSON.

Rev. Dr. Thompson was then called upon and responded as follows: I obey the summons which was brought to me at this instant as a summons from the Lord. I am not ashamed to be called one to the powers that be, especially when I see them sustained by that military power which has saved the nation, and which is the only government of freedom, and under that government of intelligence and virtue. We are told that we cherish for our posterity. I will say that I owe in common with the multitude of my fellow citizens to our distinguished guest, that, in connection with that work which is only calling for the interpretation of the two grand days, the 19th of April and the 9th of April, when the Federal and Confederate Powers met, and when the General set waiting upon Providence, and when the General set waiting upon Providence, and when the General set waiting upon Providence, and Richmond, signal as to his pains, yet in my own humble sphere, and I may say in the city, during the accomplishment and the development of the work known only to himself and his conditors, he was trying to labor and to lessen in the measure of his ability the pain which he never felt. There are many who have fallen, from any one of these three great men a single political observation; and they never in forty-five years of my life have heard a man give up to party what was intended for mankind, (Applause.) It is for that that I feel bound, as a minister of the Gospel of Peace, to say that there is a member of his family to whom this hour belongs more than to any one else, and that is the wife of his bosom. She is by herself, and while we are discussing his qualities we are forgetting those who are perhaps most deserving of our attention and sympathy on an occasion like this. Therefore, with the permission of the ladies, I beg leave to propose the health of Mrs. Grant.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. The guests then joined in procession and marching to the upper room, where the ball was held and a large number of military men were assembled.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Doubtful Rumors—Bagdad Said to be Besieged—Why the Liberals Left Matamoras—Churches Restored—Methodist Conference of Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—There is a doubtful rumor about Bagdad being besieged by the Liberals. It is also stated that the Liberal Brigadier Ampudia has rejected the surrender of a steamer captured by the Liberals, which was refused.

A letter has reached here that the reason of the sudden disappearance of the Liberals from before Matamoras was the unanimity being informed that a body of Imperialists were marching from Monterey to take them in the rear.

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The 39th Connecticut arrived from new Orleans on the Champion. The Champion was detained by the storm off the coast of Florida, and was off Cape Sable, bound north.

The Nevada arrived to-day all right from Savannah.

Among the passengers in the steamer Alhambra, from Charleston, are Generals Gilmore and Beadle.

The Matamoras *Ranchero* of the 7th of November says: Reports have been received from the vicinity of Matamoras to the Liberals, and the steamboation of General Ampudia, that the Imperialists are concentrating a large force at Victoria, to march upon Matamoras. General Ampudia, discussed as Imperialists. General Ampudia, with a force

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

A HOMESTEAD FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

It is proposed by some of DAVIS's Mississippi friends to give him a homestead in that State, or, should he be exiled, "in some foreign country." This opens up the whole question. The untamed rebels in Mississippi take it for granted that the very worst that can happen to DAVIS is banishment, which they are prepared to make as blissful as possible. There is another and we think a very numerous class, who firmly believe that the only homestead DAVIS is worthy of is just ground enough to bury him in, after he has hung by the neck for the space of about twenty minutes. If this is not the growing, we are certain that it is a very firmly seated idea—and this proposition on the part of the untamed Mississippi rebels has considerably stirred it up. We may say, furthermore, that this idea—this fixed principle—derived much of its strength from ANDREW JOHNSON, who taught the people to regard treason not only as a crime, but the greatest of all crimes, worthy of the severest punishment known to the law. It is an article in the loyal man's creed which will not be readily given up. The homestead idea of the Mississippians is quite out of place. It is offensive, for it proceeds on the presumption that DAVIS will not receive his deserts. For this we do not yet believe there is good ground.

TWO LONG VIEWS FROM GRANT'S HILL.

With two or three postulates, which every one will grant, as it will cost them nothing, we undertake to present a couple of word-pictures illustrative of national progress. In the first place, we want a man of four score years, who can remember with tolerable distinctness scenes and events as they were when he was five years old. This need it would not be difficult to supply. But we want him to have so much better eyesight, both in his childhood and his old age, than people generally have, that he can see miles as distinctly as yards, and over hills and mountains as well as over valleys and plains. Then we want to take him to Grant's Hill in Pittsburgh, which the new and rising generation may see near the Court House, give him a sweep of the eye from northeast to southeast, and, putting seventy-five years into a parenthisis, ask *the boy* what he sees. As the little fellow would notice only the houses and the water and the woods, and might, in his childish years, blunder in his grammar, we shall tell his story for him.

He would see in a valley, half a mile from him, a small straggling town of a hundred houses ranged mostly along two rivers, which unite below the town, and near a fort over which flies a flag with stars and stripes on it. Beyond the rivers, on the banks and on the hills back of them, it is all woods. Every thing is seen plainly, as the air is clear and the objects are not at all darkened and dingy with smoke. The rivers are enlivened by a few batteaux getting ready for an expedition against hostile Indians, and still more by rapid canoes of friendly Indians darting about from place to place. In the distance, his mild blue eye—which by agreement is long sighted—stretches its vision to the shores of Lake Ontario—"Lake Erie!"—no, Lake Ontario, embracing half of New York State, and then extending as he turns westward to the Pacific Ocean, and contracting again as it goes on till it reaches the great Gulf, where the Father of Waters pours into it his contributions of unmeasured miles and quantities. In all this vast space, of towering forests, broad lakes and rivers, lofty mountains, illimitable prairies, he sees no sign of American civilization or settlement. A few posts, half military, half mercantile, on the borders, at Franklin, at Presquile, (Erie), at Buffalo, and a few pioneer settlements, half French, half Indian, on the Ohio or the Wabash, are almost the only inroads on the wide territories of the savages and the buffaloes.

Now letting the little boy go home to his mother, who, like the blown of the horn at the door of a log house on the bank of the Allegheny to call him, we pause a little till the *old man* takes his position. Adjusting his magic spectacles that ignore age, annihilate distance, and, more wonderful still, penetrate our opaque atmosphere, he sees around and before him cities with their suburbs, embracing a hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, steam jets white as snow, and smoke plumes black as ink, rising by hundreds from manufactories, the rivers lined by steamers and spanned by bridges, triumphs of art and specimens of beauty, the streets crowded with people and vehicles, the hills denuded of their forest covering and thickly dotted with elegant habitations. He sees in the distance a country cleared, improved with farms; cities and towns in every direction; lakes and rivers, navigated by innumerable vessels freighted with a rich commerce; iron roads, checkering the woods and the prairies; churches; school houses; pleasant homes of American civilization, instead of the old wigwams of savage life. He sees, in short, eighteen or twenty great States, peopled by fifteen or eighteen millions of free American citizens, who read the newspapers and the Bible, worship God and love their country.

The change that seven or eight decades have made in this western scene seems indeed magical, but it is real. The distant ocean in the occident has been reached by the overflowing tide of human enterprise and civilized population. It has not flowed so fast as to leave intelligence, patriotism, morals, refinement or religion behind. It is a great country! The stationary dignities of older lands must not blame us if we do swell and brag a little of our country's greatness, as long as we behave ourselves reputably in other respects. While grateful to the divine goodness that has guided our growth, we may be, without trespassing on propriety, a little proud of our country, and especially the portion of it seen, at hand and in the distance, by magic eyes from Grant's Hill, Pittsburgh.

REPORTS REGARDING MEXICO.

The hundred and one reports regarding the prospects and intentions of MAXIMILIAN, not one of which has proved to be true, have culminated in one, that he is soon to be left to his own resources, and is even now preparing to leave Mexico.

If there was any real truth in this, the best-informed supporters of the Liberal cause would know it, and if they know it, the JUAREZ loan, which has not as much vitality as Fenian bonds, would be taken in five days. But sharp-eyed and quick-eared capitalists are not acting as though they had such "good news." Some better evidence will be required by prudent men, invited to launch out thirty millions, than reports of the description which have floated until proved false, for the year past. All will agree, however, that, should French support be withdrawn, the tenure of the usurper's throne would be exceedingly frail; and it would seem, too, that the original idea was that this support should be continued only for a limited period. Nevertheless, it comports little with the character of the French Emperor that he should back out of an enterprise of the magnitude of that in Mexico, especially since the financial reasons which ostensibly were at the bottom of it, have been increased many fold. There now hints that Mr. SEWARD, in some way, has solved, or is about to solve, the Mexican problem, so far as France is concerned. It may be that he has done it or is about to do it, by treating on the money basis, whereby the French Emperor is to quit claim in consideration of a certain sum,—a question, however, that Congress would have to pass upon. But we have nowhere seen this kind of solution hinted. The Emperor has at no time, in anything he has undertaken, manifested a disposition to stop short of the end originally had in view, especially when the French pride would be touched by so doing,—and although we have almost the official assurance that MAXIMILIAN will in a few months be left to take care of himself, it is clear that by thus leaving Latin France will lose not only the original claim, which served as the excuse for the usurpation, but all the subsequent expense besides. Is it probable that anything of the sort is to take place?

While we cannot perceive the probabilities in this light, we can see the way open whereby the Emperor, perceiving the venture is a bad job, can get out of it by virtually selling his claim to the United States. In such a case, it might be perceived to be better wisdom to buy it, and expel MAXIMILIAN with a brigade under SHERIDAN, than to have a brush with France at a much larger expense.

ABOUT MARRYING.

Statesmen, political economists and divines reckon marriage an important institution. High and ancient authority pronounces it honorable. Families are nurseries of the State and church. Men and women are raised in them. Married life is a joy and a discipline. It is replete with stimulus to good action and with motives of self-government. It is not good for man to be alone, or woman either. Single blessedness is a myth. We have some fears that it will go out of fashion through the expulsive power of some of the new fashions springing up. We don't object to the fashion of fashions, so to speak, but to the costliness of them. Expansive crinoline involves expansive prices. A bonnet at thirty dollars, and a very inconsiderable thing at that, cannot be attractive to a prudent young man. And so, on the other hand, a fast horse and a box of segars are not the things to begin life with. Expensive habits in the young of either sex are not auspicious of good marriage prospects. Without being mercenary, the young men may be prudent, and financial calculations suggested by early love-thoughts are not favorable to their speedily maturing. Too much costliness in the adornment of the person operates like too much splendor in churches—offices, suggesting ideas of expensive attendance and associations, and so repelling advances that might otherwise be made and welcomed with mutual advantage. Living in cities is costly enough at the least. Prodigality of expense may be indulged by the wealthy till they have spent their resources or taught their children how to do it. But for the great mass of the people, living by honest industry in professions, trades and subordinate positions, the alternative is presented, to practice economy or to experience embarrassments, and in relation to marriage, to proceed with caution or to encounter the risk of unhappiness. We fear that the caution, suggested by the causes referred to, prevent many from "proposing," and shut out twice the number from the honorable and happy state of matrimony.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

The death of Lord PALMERSTON is followed by even a more engrossing topic to the English people—the reconstruction of the British Cabinet. The delay in selecting one indicates the apprehension of stormy times ahead on the part of the new Premier, Lord RUSSELL, and proves what everybody feels, that the position of political affairs in England for many years to come depends upon MR. GLADSTONE. It remains to be seen whether he will seize the opportunity offered for securing to his party a long lease of power. The introduction of a good reform bill—one thoroughly complete, that will arouse the sleeping national interest—would strengthen him amazingly on that subject. His policy in regard to the American question is well understood in this country, and is considered broad and statesmanlike. Lord RUSSELL will form a weak cabinet, if we may judge in advance from the selection of Lord CLARENDON, whose policy in regard to the United States some years ago, when he filled the position of Foreign Secretary, got him into a muddle, and made his administration of the office a dead failure. GLADSTONE's chance lies in the near future, and we believe that he will improve it.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS.

We met a gentleman yesterday fresh from Canada, and from the description he gave us of the Fenian scarce there, they must be seriously troubled with the nightmare. They are terribly bothered over exaggerated reports on the subject, and are flooding the United States with spies to ferret out information respecting the strength of the Fenian forces, and the probable time when the attack is to be made. So great is the excitement that, in many places, on the receipt of a fresh rumor, business is suspended and the inhabitants on the *qui vive* for the first breath of news, which they proceed to gobble up, forgetful of everything else transpiring around them. Official orders and movements serve to intensify the general confusion. Public meetings are being held all over the country, and the Fenians themselves are even bold enough to follow this example, and several extensive rows have resulted from them. We always supposed the Fenian movement was for the release of Ireland from English rule, but our Canadian neighbors appear to have stretched the idea, and act as though the plan embraced the annexation of Canada.

THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.

Brazil and Spain are now the only two countries of any magnitude wherein the institution of slavery is permitted to exist. Abolished forever in the United States and no longer sanctioned by the three great powers of Europe, it cannot hope to survive where it is a great while longer. Indeed, its extinction in the Spanish dominions is looked for as an event likely to occur in a very few years. Brazil will then stand alone as the devotee of human slavery, but the intelligence which is beginning to make itself felt there, together with the example of the rest of the world before her, and the silent influences which will constantly gather and concentrate them to oppose the vile system, must speedily affect its overthrow even there.

A DEFENSE OF THE STAGE.

Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of the Wabash avenue Methodist church, Chicago, on last Sunday and the Sunday preceding, preached against the morality of the stage, making some disagreeable charges against the moral character of the men and women engaged in the dramatic profession. On Monday evening, Mrs. Anna Cowell, at one time a favorite actress at the Pittsburgh theatre, then under the management of C. S. Porter, had a benefit at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, on which occasion she made an elaborate defense of the stage and reply to Dr. Hatfield. After a wordy castigation of the Doctor personally, Mrs. Cowell took up his arguments and disposed of them *seriatim*. The Doctor quoted from Plato, who was called Moses by philosophers, wherein he said that "plays raised the passions and perverted them, and, consequently, are dangerous to public morality." Mrs. Cowell denied that Plato said any such thing, and challenged the Doctor to produce the passage. The truth was, Plato, in a work called "The Republic," decided not to include the drama in his visionary plan of government, but he also decided (which the Doctor overlooked) to exclude from his ideal of a republic both painting and music, as injurious to society, and consequently painters and musicians as unworthy to be admitted into his social scheme. If the Doctor adhered to Plato as an authority, he must also argue against music and painting. He also omitted also to mention that Socrates, the master of Plato, and the first man to inaugurate an age of faith, believing in the unity of the Deity and the immortality of the soul, was a patron of the theatre. Mrs. Cowell, in thus giving the lie direct to one of the Doctor's authority, who taught that departed souls hover around their graves, and when they found a vacant body, whether man or beast, they darted into it and made their dwelling there; that the righteous souls go into stars, that the former had a second birth under the form of woman, the frivolous went into birds, and the ignorant into fishes. Such were the theological teachings of Dr. Hatfield's "Moses." His social and moral doctrines were that children did not belong to their parents: that women should be regarded as public property; and that deformed and sickly children should be thrown out and left to perish. "This is the respectable, moral, religious authority upon which Mr. Hatfield, doctor of Christian divinity, denounces the public pursuit of an art, and defames the private character of the artists, only to be matched, but as men and women, as husbands and wives, as fathers and mothers, as friends and citizens."

The next authority of the Doctor, Cicero, Mrs. Cowell proves a friend and patron of the tragedian Roscius. His last classical authority, Seneca, although he opposed the drama, was also "a bitter and violent opponent of cruelty, its observances and requirements." If Dr. Hatfield relied upon Seneca's opinion against the theatre as infallible, as a logical sequence he must likewise accept his opinion adverse to religion. To the assertion of Dr. Hatfield that the theatre was in very bad repute at "one period" in Roman history, Mrs. Cowell selected the era of Julius Cesar—the most brilliant epoch in Roman history as regards poetry, oratory, philosophy and the fine arts—to prove its high moral standing, when Cesar and Cicero were patrons of the drama. Dr. Hatfield next resorted to the Elizabethian age, in England, which Mrs. Cowell pronounced an unfortunate period for his purpose, for "at that period the drama had reached a popular intellectuality not only to be esteemed as a popular intellectual art, but actually to be identified with English nationality. It was the golden age of the stage."

To the assertion of Dr. Hatfield that "to this day actors are debarred from good society," Mrs. Cowell declared that from the days of Shakspeare to the present time, the mere fact of being an actor never placed any man in a degraded position, and instanced the high social standing of the Kembles, Garrick, Foote, Cibber, Bannister and many minor lights of their class, who mixed in the best London society. Charles Kean had been received as familiarly at Victoria's palaces, as the Queen's Lord Chamberlain. Macready had for intimate friends and associates such men as Bulwer, Dickens, Foster, Thackeray, Talfourd and Douglas Jerrold. Were the doors of "good society" closed against Mr. Hackett, who was received by the lamented Lincoln at the Executive Mansion as a friend, and did Dr. Hatfield mean to assert that the late President of the United States was not "good society?" Was James E Murdoch, who devoted his time and talents to the country during the rebellion, an outcast and excommunicated from "good society?"

Mrs. Cowell next spoke in defense of her own sex, Dr. Hatfield having quoted from the "dark days of the early history of the Church" that a man who married an actress should be excommunicated. Men of the highest position in England and this country had married actresses, who adorned their stations. Miss Farren, Miss Stephens, and the great tragedienne, Miss O'Neill, became respectively Countess of Derby, Countess of Essex and Lady Rickson Beecher, and they were honored and respected by all who knew them. Queen Victoria had smoothed the dying pillow of the actress, Mrs. Warner. The mother of Canning, the renowned statesman, was an actress. The mother of Sheridan, of whom Byron wrote that "Nature made but one such man and broke the die in moulding Sheridan," was an actress, one of that class whom Dr. Hatfield represents as out of the pale of the Church.

To the question of Dr. Hatfield, "Is there a man who is an actor and has a respectable character?" Mrs. Cowell replied that it was an outrage upon the actor and insult to the people of Chicago—to the people who had elected John Rice, a retired actor, to the office of Mayor of Chicago. Mrs. Cowell concluded "with the admonition of the duke in a measure which, if the Rev. Dr. Hatfield can but seriously take to heart, it will not be the worse for him as a man, a Christian and a clergyman":

> "He who the sword of heaven will bear,
> Should be as holy as severe;
> Pattern in himself to know
> Grace to stand and mercy show;
> More our foes to others paying
> Than by self-offenses weighing."

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Edwin Booth, whose marriage has been reported and contradicted several times within the last three months, several years ago married in the city of Troy, New York, an humble girl by the name of Devlin. A New York letter to the Chicago *Times* says she is still living in that city with her husband, and that the late actor and manager is all a lunk or an advertising dodge of the hair perfumer, whose daughter the lady is said to be.

—A New York letter says: Quite a sensation has been created among Churchmen by certain extraordinary services held at St. Alban's Episcopal Church, in the Eighth avenue and Forty-seventh street, on Sunday. Said services were more Puseyite than Dr. Pusey himself would sanction, and a well-known High Churchman remarked to a friend that the way of doing things at this celebrated Mad-on-street Mission Chapel, some years ago, was quite evangelical, compared with the programme at St. Alban's. The chorister boys are not only dressed in surplices, but also in black cassocks reaching to the feet. Some fifths were turning near the chancel, too; but that may have been owing to the dizziness of the day. Rev. C. Mortill is rector, and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Prescott. The Low Churchmen are quite scandalized by these novelties, and talk about invoking the intervention of the Bishop.

—John C. Fremont is in Missouri, and the St. Louis *Dispatch* alleges that his object is to secure the purchase of the Southwest Branch Railroad, which that paper characterizes as an intended swindle.

—They have in Boston what they call the Union Club. Governor Parsons, of Alabama, last week, in company with Mr. Beecher, were at an evening among the guests. Senator Sumner and Governor Andrew were also there, besides a good many more. Something or other the marriage question, contrary to the rule, became the topic,—and the result is that the Senator put the Governor had some hard words, and that Mr. Beecher became mixed up in the affair. There is considerable fun in the Hub.

—Jacob Barker, who has been elected to Congress from the First District of Louisiana, is a marked character. He was born in Maine, so far back that the memory of the present generation "runneth not to the contrary." Or to be more precise, he was born in December, 1780, more than eighty-five years ago. He was therefore coeval with the foundation of the Republic as he was a witness eighty years later of its attempted subversion, and is now of its restored unity. He has seen two foreign wars and four rebellions, counting in Shay's, Dorr's and Whisky's, to say nothing of the Canadian rebellion, with the principal actors in which he was at the time personally acquainted. In fact there are few events of national importance, from the days of "Stated Preaching at Sandy Hill to the present time, in which Jacob Barker has not had a hand. In personal appearance he looks in the street, or at his banking house, he is not unlike Benjamin Franklin, and in many traits of character and habits and use of body he resembles that poetical philosopher. He is the first on the street or in the office in the morning; the most frugally economizing himself in the public squares; and among the last to retire from the busy world at night. He has lived the last thirty years in New Orleans, and amid very chequered scenes, so will the last the present election in prospect. Some three-fourths of all the votes cast, though he had two young and enterprising competitors, in the next Congress he will be the senior member, antedating Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, some thirteen years, and yet we of New Orleans will be much surprised if he does not prove as active as the youngest—as early, as constantly and as late in his seat.

—The Rev. William H. Milburn, of New York, a minister of the Methodist Church, and known as the "blind man eloquent," is about to take Episcopal orders from Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont.

—Rev. Dr. Everts, society in Chicago, is building a $150,000 church.

—The Second Baptist Church in Richmond, Va., has called the Rev. J. L. M. Curry, of Alabama, to be its pastor. He represented the latter State in Congress before the war.

—The heirs of the late E. P. Sturges, of Ohio, have resolved to purchase a $30,000 professorship in the Protestant Methodist College of the Buckeye State.

—Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, perseveres in the functions imposed upon him by the defection of his New York advertisers, as drum-major-in-chief of the Chicago opera enterprise of Messrs. Crosby and Graw.

—Mr. Charles Newdegate, one of the high church tory leaders in the English House of Commons, pronounced a funeral oration over Lord Palmerston, as "the tory head of a radical administration," on the 20th ult., at Sutton, Coldfield.

—Robert M. Patton, of Lauderdale, who is believed to be elected Governor of Alabama, was for many years a member of the Legislature; was an elector on the Douglas ticket; voted in the secession ordinance. His opponents were ex-rebel Colonel M. J. Bulger, and W. R. Smith, ex-member of the U. S. and Confederate Congresses.

—Paul Julien, known here a few years since as the "wonderful youthful violinist," is playing at a third rate theatre in Paris, and, it is reported, is rapidly retrograding in his professional career, as well as in the social circle.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis is reported to be crowded. Every boarding-house and hotel is constantly full; private families cannot rent houses for love nor money; every building that has rooms in it, is fully occupied with offices and lodgings; and the large number of Chinese and Irish laborers, men who visit restaurants and eating-houses for their daily meals is truly surprising. The buildings that before the war accommodated 30,000 people, are now forced to entertain 50,000 to 60,000; for the new buildings do not equal in extent those destroyed by the ravages of war. As a result of this "jam," real estate, rents, and boarding command fabulous prices.

Mansfield, Ohio, taking pattern after some of her more populous cities, has inaugurated a lecture season. The list already secured, such as Colfax, Emerson, Beecher, Chapin, Phillips, Gough, Vandenhoff, Dickinson and de Cordova.

A. C. Sands, U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio, reports 628 arrests during the past four years, made under his authority, of which 40 were for treason, 10 for conspiracy, 80 for stealing government property, 70 for enticing soldiers to desert, and 200 for passing counterfeit government money. This is nearly three times the number arrested during the four years previous.

The discovery of rich mines of cinnabar, or quicksilver, in Idaho Territory, is likely to be important, if the present estimates of its value are confirmed. A letter from Ruby City, in the Idaho *Statesman* of the 19th instant, says "the existence of a vast bed of cinnabar ore in this location before spoken of, is beyond all question. . . . Of one thing the world may rest assured, that Quicksilver Mining is a monopoly of quicksilver mining no longer than until the mines of Owyhee can be made to yield." Seventy new discoveries are spoken of, but the want of facilities for transportation into Idaho is the great obstacle to mineral development.

The Richmond *Enquirer* learns that there is nothing left of the apple tree under which Gen. Lee surrendered, but a red hole in the ground, and it is feared that unless the hole is fenced in, that also will be removed by curiosity-seekers.

James Longstreet says that on the 1st of April, 1865, the Confederates had under arms but two hundred and fifty thousand men, while the Federals had in actual possession ninety-eight thousand Confederate prisoners of war.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says it is rumored that General Sloeum is likely to receive an important appointment on the New York Central Railroad. It would be a case of simple justice at the hands of Dean Richmond, whose political plans involved his personal destruction.

We published a few days ago some resolutions introduced into the Senate of Tennessee, declaring Jefferson Davis, J. M. Mason, R. M. T. Hunter, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell and Robert E. Lee, to be infamous traitors, worthy of death, and not fit objects of national clemency. Since then the resolutions have been taken up, debated, amended by including the names of James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and passed by a vote of yeas 15, nays 8.

The Raleigh *Progress* says the secessionists of North Carolina have been emboldened by their triumph in the late election to assert publicly that the Government dare not hang Jeff. Davis for fear of the consequences.

The Omaha *Republican* says the Pacific Railroad Company are at present running out two trains daily from that city, carrying iron, ties, etc., required for the road. These construction trains now pass over 24 miles of track, and by the end of the coming week will be completed to the Elkhorn river, a distance in all of 29 miles. The present force now employed puts down about one mile of iron per day. It does not require much difficulty during the past season that any adequate number of men could be engaged necessary for the still progress of this mighty work. The number of men now employed is about 600, exclusive of those who are erecting the machine shops, depot, etc., in Omaha. This and iron sufficient for an additional sixty miles are on hand, and the road will be completed for that distance early next spring.

It is understood that General Howard will demonstrate in his report the utility of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the admissibility of continuing its existence until provisions are no longer needed by either whites or blacks. Existing a national cotton-growing company in the South. The English attempt to produce cotton in India proves discouraging. To remove apprehensions of not securing the labor of the freedmen, Mr. Conway, late of the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana, will visit Liverpool shortly

THE SHENANDOAH.

When She was Built—Her Original Name—Description of the Ship—Her Piratical Operations, &c., &c.

The pirate Shenandoah, which has sailed around the world sinking, burning, destroying and boarding American vessels, since the fall of 1861, having voluntarily closed her career and returned to England, a few facts respecting her construction and operations may be entertaining at this time. The Shenandoah was originally named the Sea King. She was built at Glasgow in October, 1863, and registered as the property of William Wallace, a wealthy banker of London, and several other individuals, her register being 700 tons; her combined power 200 horse, and her frame wholly iron, with wood planking.

On the 20th of September, 1861, she was transferred by bill of sale to Richard Wright, shipowner, of Liverpool, who was a very near connection of the rebel financial agent in that town. On the 30th of September P. L. Corbett was indorsed as master, and on the 7th of October Richard Wright executed a certificate of sale to Peter Luther Corbett, the master, empowering him to sell the vessel "in any part out of the United Kingdom, for not less than £45,000, within six months from the date of certificate. She was then entered and cleared in ballast as an ordinary merchant vessel at London for Bombay.

In the meantime, another vessel, called the Laurel, and owned by Henry Lafone, of Liverpool, was taking on board all the necessary armament, stores, &c., several rebel officers, and a large number of men. On the same day that the Sea King sailed from London for Bombay, the Laurel sailed from Liverpool for Nassau. The two vessels met at Madeira, and from there proceeded in company to an island near by, and there, within Portuguese waters, the armament and men were speedily transferred from the Laurel to the Sea King. The latter was then under the British flag. The Sea King was then renamed Shenandoah, hoisted the rebel flag, and set fire to the Laurel, which, with the armament consisted of six guns, viz.: four 68-pounders and two 32-pounders, with a full crew of British seamen.

The first we heard of her after she left Madeira was that she had destroyed a few vessels in the neighborhood of the Island of St. Helena. Her next performance was to double the Cape of Good Hope, and cruise around in the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Sunda. She next made her appearance in the port of Melbourne, Australia, and was coaled, provisioned, and received reinforcements of men, strictly in accordance with British *neutrality*. After remaining there for some time, she started anew on her career of devastation. She then sailed for the Arctic ocean, capturing, destroying and bonding our American whalers. From the beginning of April to the close of June, she destroyed and bonded twenty-nine vessels, and burned the twenty-nine whaling barks, just as the minister enters the pulpit, he shuts down the sash and devotes himself to reading the letters in the morning mail, which leads to the meanwhile been brought to him by his servant.

Coal Fields of Great Britain and Pennsylvania.—The coal fields of Great Britain are not equal to those of Pennsylvania; yet it is owing to the use of her coal and from that she has been, until recently, the workshop of the civilized world. When we look at the magnitude of her coal production, and its rapid increase we can imagine the future of Pennsylvania. In 1850, the quantity of coal mined in Great Britain was 64,447,851 tons; in 1855, 64,042,694 tons; and in 1861, 92,757,573 tons, being in ten years an increase of 28,309,722 tons, over the figure of 1850, which is three times the quantity mined in all the regions of Pennsylvania known to exist. The cause of this great enactment which shall cover the infinite diversity of employments, capabilities, situations and wants. The London *Observer* says:

"The application of these principles will be better left to the workmen, to society, to intelligent discussion, to conditions which shall be established and amended with increase of thought and activity of the human community, and to wealth—to the common law, which, in these matters, will be better and more humane and just than any statute law."

Large Cities and their Expenses.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The city of London has a population of two and a half millions, and levies a taxation of two millions of dollars, the city of Paris has a population of about one and a half millions, and is equally well governed, with an annual outlay of fifty millions of francs, or about ten millions of dollars. The city of New York, with a population of eight hundred thousand, pays a taxation of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. For next year the appropriation will amount to about four millions of dollars, an increase over that of last year being more than six hundred and fifty thousands of dollars. These facts in regard to the departmental expenses of the city of Philadelphia, as compared with those of other cities, prove that no city need be governed badly because it is governed cheap. Economy in Philadelphia good government and cheap government are one and the same thing.

English Electioneering Trick.—A sharp electioneering trick is described in an English paper. A certain tory stood for a town which is not more celebrated for its electoral purity than for the extent of its woollen manufactures. The candidate began operations by buying all the stock that was ready for the market, intimating that he should want as much once a month for exportation. This was splendid—£9,000 worth every month, and the London market untouched. Such a customer would be invaluable to the town, and he was accordingly elected. So soon as he had thanked the constituency, and, with tears in his eyes, assured them that the business being of his own creation, he would use two traversing platforms for shifting the trucks from one part of the station to another. *The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, and some of the directors of the company, were blown from the Holborn station*, under the superintendence of Mr. Hammel, the engineer, through the tubes to Euston, which distance was accomplished in the short space of five minutes. The tube between Holborn and Euston station is now complete and ready for opening.—*London Paper.*

Dr. Jarvis on the Hours of Labor.

Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., has written a letter to one of the Commissioners on the Hours of Labor, in the State. Dr. Jarvis explains why he has retired from his clerk engaged on the mortality statistics only seven hours labor in a day. The work was of an exhaustive mental nature, imposing a greater strain upon the vital powers than ordinary clerical employment. But he could not afford to lose the only general rule which should apply to the endless diversity of human employments. "It would be neither kind nor wise," he says, "to give a day's wages for work with him thirty-nine hours a week at thirty-three cents an hour, and for another working eighty hours a week in any other employment that is less exhaustive and half as well paid. At music lessons in the parlor and at the piano, the steady work ten hours a day without drawing ability on the capital of life which is to support them in old age. The Bankers' Magazine divides the people among over twelve hundred various occupations. Considering the great variety of circumstances, and the differing conditions and influence in the health of workmen, it is nearly impossible to adopt any single rule which should apply with equal justice to them all.

Dr. Jarvis regards the discussion and thorough investigation of this subject as of great importance, and considers it the duty of every laboring man to help in the work, which is to be done with strength, in such manner as shall give him the longest life, and enable him to live in the most welfare and best of the commonwealth. But in consideration of the serious difficulty which meets the legislature in the way of any legal enactment which shall cover the infinite diversity of employments, capabilities, situations and wants, the lecturer observes:

"The application of these principles will be better left to the workmen, to society, to intelligent discussion, to conditions which shall be established and amended with increase of thought and activity of the human community, and to wealth—to the common law, which, in these matters, will be better and more humane and just than any statute law."

Pneumatic Dispatch.

On Tuesday a small goods train was driven through the company's tube from the central station in Holborn to the terminus at Euston station, passing beneath Holborn, New Oxford Street, Tottenham Court Road, Hampstead road, and Drummond street on to the Euston station, a distance of two miles, having some sharp curves on approaching the Northwestern station. The width and height of the tube were 8 feet 6 inches respectively, rails being fixed in it for the carriage wheels to run upon. At the central station in Holborn two tubes were carried beneath the foot-way and ground floor of the building, one connecting Euston station with the central station, and the other was extended to connect the latter with the postoffice in St. Martin's-le-Grand. This tube has only been carried to Holborn Hill. At the Holborn station, the back portion of the building was occupied by three boilers, each of which could be worked up to a pressure of thirty pounds per square inch. As a rule, only one boiler will be worked up at a time, though all three could be used if necessary. Between the boiler room and the arrival and departure platform is the engine room, which contains the stationary engines, which work on the principle of the circular disc or fan, 2½ feet in diameter. The revolving rapidly upon its axis, having enclosed air chambers, could be used either for propelling the laden trains forward by the atmospheric pressure behind them, or for drawing them back through the tube by forming a partial vacuum before them. The train of goods being supplied by one of the attendants, were blown through the tube to Euston in about five minutes, showing the ease with which a portion of the goods and parcels traffic of the metropolis would shortly be conducted. Instantaneous telegraphic apparatus existed at the two stations, and was found to act well. The entrances to the tubes in the station were opened or closed by the attendant in the station [illegible] and to main lines of rails and three sidings, the distance between the two being 60 feet. There were also two traversing platforms for shifting the trucks from one part of the station to another. *The Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Wellington, and some of the directors of the company, were blown from the Holborn station*, under the superintendence of Mr. Hammel, the engineer, through the tubes to Euston, which distance was accomplished in the short space of five minutes. The tube between Holborn and Euston station is now complete and ready for opening.—*London Paper.*

STATE ITEMS.

Spirited religious revivals are in progress in various towns of Huntingdon county.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says that it is reported that a bill prohibiting the killing of game of all kinds for the next five years, will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature. Our hunters must think this bill will pass, for they are bent on exterminating all the deer, bears and turkeys within a hundred miles.

There is some trouble about the new county seat of Snyder. The Selinsgrove *Post* of Saturday says: The Commissioners of Snyder county have been notified by the adjourned court, which convened at Middleburg yesterday, to proceed to erect county buildings, according to law, at Selinsgrove, within fourteen days; and if they fail to attend to this matter in that time, the Judge orders that they shall be imprisoned.

J. Calvin Wolfe indicted for the murder of Charles Roland, postmaster at Wicomisco, Dauphin county, has been acquitted, there being no evidence that Roland was murdered.

A steamer is now plying on the Susquehanna river between Harrisburg and Middletown.

Mr. Jacob W. Tyler was killed the other day on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Valley Creek Bridge. He was employed on the road as brakesman, and while in the discharge of his duties was in the act of getting down from the top of the car upon the bumper, when the hand iron broke loose, precipitating him between the cars to the track; his own and the two following trains passed over him, mangling his body in a terrible manner.

At a meeting held at Selinsgrove, last week, upwards of sixty delegates were appointed to represent the various towns and townships of Snyder county in the Fish Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 1866. Perhaps the fishes will be made familiar with the solidity of their brickbats.

CONVENIENT AND DEVOUT.—Near Bedford, England, is a little village church, where the lord of the manor has a private box or apartment overlooking the chancel. A little flight of steps outside the church leads to the double door of of this secluded oratory, which is furnished with a fire-place and sundry comfortable chairs and footstools. The pastor is a devout man, and never misses morning service. When the service commences he opens the sash window, which is exactly opposite the lord's pew, and behaves with the strictest decorum until the prayers are over and the psalm immediately before the sermon sung, when he shuts down just as the minister enters the pulpit, he shuts down the sash and devotes himself to reading the letters in the morning mail, which have in the meanwhile been brought to him by his servant.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

WISHARTS GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILL AND PURIFIER TAR PILLS.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA? A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, flatulency and acidity, heart-burn and sick headache, nausea, vomiting, fits of spirits, pains in all parts of the system, palpitation of the heart, cough, dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and stagnation of the blood, are all the above symptoms this great remedy

WISHART'S TAR PILLS CURE

Suffer no longer. Suffer no longer, but let all afflicted with this distressing disease give the above remedy a trial. The genuine can be had only of

N. McLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
85 Market street, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Cod Liver Oil and Tar Wine, and is a positive and unfailing remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia in its worst forms. Only requires a single trial to prove its virtues. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning it are not fully borne out by facts—it is true. If you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous, and perfectly wonderful—we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and never more be held responsible for anything we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be capable of giving satisfaction. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. no23-lt

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

A SUM OF MONEY,

Which the owner can have by describing property and paying the charges, by calling at 195 Smithfield street. no22-3t

BARREL FACTORY FOR SALE.

All the necessary machinery and implements for the manufacture of

ONE HUNDRED OIL BARRELS PER DAY.

Inquire of WM. A. SHINN,
No. 137 Fourth street.

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, No. 3 Hand street, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 7½ P. M. Notice of vital importance will be brought before the meeting. All are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the Board.
ROBERT WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
November 22, 1865.

AN ELECTION

FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS

of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 5th, 1865, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

no22-2td JOHN H. CLANEY, Sec'y.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

THE GLOBE OIL WORKS,

IN PITT TOWNSHIP.

We offer these Works for sale at a very low price for the purpose of closing the business of the concern. They have a capacity for refining from [illegible] between 700 and 800 barrels Refined Oil weekly. The "Globe" Lubricating Oil Works comprise the following engine of sixteen-horse power, Boundary and Planing Mill, and Scantling, all of which are on the Railroad. The Works are in perfect order, have tank capacity for 8,000 barrels crude oil, and have room for storing 5,000 barrels Refined Oil in barrels. Possession given December 13th, 1865, or January 1st, 1866

BREWER, BURKE & CO.
no23-2wdcof cor. Duquesne Way and Hancock st.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Corner Second and Wood sts., Pittsburgh.
no22-2dm

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of the

Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company,

Have this day resolved to call in the last

Instalment of Subscription to New Stock

Amounting to

Fifty Per Cent., Payable Forthwith.

T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, November

The Daily Commercial

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

This is the room where she slept,
Only a year ago;
Quite neat our dolly stood,
Kissed and caressed by the house;
There, by the bed in the dusky gloom,
She stands, bleak with big clasped hands and grey.

Here is the little white rose of a room:
Will the fragrance feel away.

Effie, Grandfather's pet,
With her wise little face—
I seem to hear her yet,
Singing about the place;
But the crowds roll on, and the streets are drear,
And the world seems laced with a bitter gloom,
And Effie is singing elsewhere—and here
Is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just there,
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her grey eyes of blue;
If she stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a lovely touch,
Though I know she be quiet, and buried, and dead,
I should not wonder much.

For she was so young, you know,
Only seven years old;
And she loved me, loved me so,
Though I was grey and old;
And her free was so wise, and so sweet to see,
That my soul seemed linked in one with hers,
And she used to plead for mother and me,
By the side of that very bed!

I wonder, now, if she
Knows I am standing here,
Feeling, wherever she be,
What this place was dear!
It cannot be that she sleeps too sound,
Not to hear my feet's tepe soung
In the room where she used to rest.

Nay, though I am dull and blind,
Blind as men are to their base,
The Lord is much too kind
To mar such a sweet young face.
Why, when we stood by her still bedside,
She seemed to breathe like a living thing,
And whispered her auntie sad cried,
She seemed to be list-ning!

I have felt hard fortune's stings,
And battled in doubt and strife,
And never thought much of things
Beyond this human life;
But I cannot think that my darling died,
Like great strong men with their prayers untrue;
Nay, rather she sits at God's own side,
And is as she used to do!

A weary path I have trod;
And now I feel no fear—
For I cannot think this God
Is so far since she was here:
As I stand, I can see the blue eyes shine,
And her small arms reach through the curtained gloom,
While the breath of the great Lord God divine
Stirs the little white rose of a room!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A HINT ON CARPETS.

Of all the expensive things in a house of the ordinary class, perhaps carpets are the dearest. In case of removal they become almost useless, and have to be sacrificed at almost any price that can be got for them, because, having been cut and measured for one room perhaps of a peculiar shape, they are useless in any other; for if the pattern could be matched, which it often cannot, a bit of new carpet sewed on to a bit of old would be out of harmony, and tell a story which the pride of poverty would rather were concealed. The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets, especially those from Resht, are exquisitely beautiful. Their colors are brighter, their designs prettier, and they are more pliable than European carpets. They are made in strips usually between two and three yards long, and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of a room, with a square carpet, or any size preferred, for the centre. They do not require to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number of them will, of course, carpet any room, however large or small. They have a very rich and grand appearance too. In summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put aside by a single servant.

ABOUT BONNETS.

A novel style of dressing the hair has lately been introduced, and is likely to dethrone the large *chignon* which has been so universally worn during the last two years. The hair at the back is rolled round the finger so as to form five large curls, which are pinned at each end in straight lines down the back of the head, and thus made to form a curled *chignon*. The hair in the front is combed off the temples and over two high frizettes. Plaited *chignons* are also to be seen, and many of these are finished off at the top with a row of little curls instead of a comb. One of the favorite modes of dressing the hair is called the Empress of Austria style; it consists altogether of eight plaits; one is worn as a coronet across the head, two behind the ears, and five at the back. It is thus the beautiful Empress of Austria has her hair arranged—hence the name.

WHAT AN IRON BAR BECAME.

A bar of iron, worth five dollars, worked into horse-shoes, is worth ten dollars and a half; made into needles, it is worth $355; made into penknife blades, it is worth $8,235; made into balance-springs of watches, it is worth $250,000.

What a drilling the poor bar must undergo to reach all that; but hammered and beaten and pounded and rolled and rubbed and polished, how was its value increased! It might well have quivered and complained under the hard knocks it got; but were they not all necessary to draw out its fine qualities, and fit it for higher offices?

And so, all the drilling and training to which you are subject, all the trials and hardships, things and pains which often seem so hard to you, serve to bring out your nobler and finer qualities, and to fit you for more responsible posts and greater usefulness in the world.

ANGLE WORMS IN WHEAT.

Many families find their wells badly affected without tracing the difficulty to the right cause. As soon as the soil becomes a little dry, angle worms descend to a considerable depth in search of moisture. They will descend until they reach the hard pan or gravel below the soil. Attracted by the moisture, they will frequently drop into wells and render them very offensive. To remedy this evil, the following plan will be found to have the desired effect: Dig a trench around the well next to the stone work, about three feet wide, and down to the pan. Then fill this up with gravel, which may be taken from the bottom of another well. Allow no top soil on top of the gravel, and the work is complete. They will not dig through pure sand or gravel.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* gives a method for planting asparagus. He says: In the first place I drew a furrow the length of bed as deep as I could, then came back along same and drew another so as to leave the opening as deep as possible. Then with a spade took all the loose soil out and made straight. I then had the opening at least a foot deep with good solid rotten manure, upon that I put about four inches of soil and then put the roots which spread out eight inches apart. Upon the plants put about the same thickness of soil as before, and several some light, litter manure, to be raked aside in spring. If you want a good crop, repeat the last operation every fall after cutting away the tops. There is not the least danger from frost.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

The distinguished Governeur Morris, of Morrisania, near the city of New York, who was a gentleman by birth, education and the most lofty bearing, on being asked the definition of a gentleman, replied in the words of the Psalmist:—

"He he who by every thought and deed
By rule of virtue moves—
Whose generous tongue disdains to speak
The thing his heart disproves.
Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report,
By talion whispered round.
Who vice with all its pomp and power
Can treat with just respect—
And piety, though clothed in rags,
Religiously respect.
Who in his *plighted word* and trust
Has ever firmly stood;
And *though he promise to his loss*,
He makes his promise good,
Whose soul in usury disdains
His treasure to employ;
Whom no rewards can ever bribe
The guiltless to destroy."

[This Psalm was copied by Mr. Jefferson in the smallest and neatest manner, in his commonplace book.]

TO KEEP SAUSAGE MEAT.

Prepare it in small, round cakes; fry them as for the table; pack them closely in an earthen jar; pour the fat from frying over them, and put a weight on them to keep them down until cold; then remove the weight, and cover the top over with lard. Keep them in a cool, dry place.

ONION PICKLE.

In November, take well dried onions of a good shape, small and round, peel them and throw them into salt and water. Let them remain there a few days; drain them, put them in a jar, and pour over them spiced vinegar.

LENGTH OF GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

All the facts of geology tend to indicate an antiquity of which we are beginning to form but a dim idea. Take, for instance, one single formation—our well known chalk. This consists entirely of shells and fragments of shells deposited at the bottom of an ancient sea far away from any continent. Such a process as this must be very slow; probably we should be much above the mark if we were to assume a rate of deposition of ten inches in a century. Now the chalk is more than 1,000 feet in thickness, and would have required, therefore, more than 120,000 years for its formation. The fossiliferous beds of Great Britain, as a whole, are more than 7,000 feet in thickness, and many which, with us, measure only a few inches, on the continent expand into strata of immense depth; while others of great importance elsewhere are wholly wanting with us, for it is evident that during all the different periods in which Great Britain has been dry land, strata have been forming as is, for example, the case now, elsewhere, and not with us. Moreover, we must remember that many of the strata now existing, have been formed at the expense of older ones: thus all the flint gravels in the southeast of England have been produced by the destruction of chalk—a very slow and slow process. It has been estimated that a cliff five hundred feet high, will be worn away at the rate of an inch in a century. This may seem a slow rate, but we must bear in mind that along any line of coast there are comparatively few points which are liable to the wearing influence, and even on these, when a fall of cliff has taken place, the fragments serve as a protection to the coast until they have been gradually removed by the waves. The Wealden Valley is twenty-two miles in breadth, and on these data it has been calculated that the excavation of the Weald must have required more than 150,000,000 of years.—*Lubbock's Prehistoric Times.*

OUR PARLORS.

Many houses have splendidly furnished parlors, and comfort and convenience and elegance in every other room. Some houses have rooms comfortably furnished throughout, and have no room that is not in daily use. But the first class must, of necessity, be rare; and the second is, as everybody will admit, not a large one. As we stop and run over the list of our acquaintance with an inquiring mind, we shall find that whose house the living-room is the parlor, and where the parlor is not best furnished than any room the family habitually occupies. Indeed, it will be admitted that it is a principle in housekeeping to have a parlor, and to furnish it as handsomely as our means will afford; and then, as the room does not look comfortable, and we really cannot afford to use these expensive things we have put into it, we do not occupy it—we shut it up, and the family life begins to grow up entirely apart from the parlor, which remains not the affection, nor the mutual interest, nor the occupation of the family, but is a test only of its wealth, its pride, and what is called its taste.

Now, the very first step to be taken by a young couple beginning housekeeping in America is, that there be no "best room," no parlor as distinct from living-room, better furnished than any other, and only lighted and used on rare occasions, with pictures seldom seen, with carpets the finest will fear to tread on, thinking of how much money it cost to buy them, with mirrors that reflect from year to year no variable, no dimness, no familiar daily life, but only cold magnificence, or always a dreary sameness of dear ornaments, painfully acquired to fill the where the family life is not lived.

What is more commonly understood as economy, this mistaken principle? Surely it is that the home exists for the family, first of all, and is for their use and comfort; and that the family must not be hampered and hindered in their daily life by artificial arrangements, or by the foundation for more solid luxuries, or by running into debt for what is beyond their present condition; and supposing them to have accumulated a little money, or to have a little more than they ought to furnish it,

VARIETIES.

One of our exchanges from the far West enlightens its readers by informing them that "Dr. Joseph Worcester, author of a large-sized dictionary and inventor of Worcestershire sauce, is dead."

Two operators were discussing the subject of a new graveyard in Scotland, when one of them expressed his aversion to it in the remark, "I'll rather die than be buried in sic a place!" With equal disregard of the logic of facts, his companion, who held an exactly opposite opinion of the cemetery, retorted "weel if I'm spared in life and health, I'll gang nowhere else!"

Professor W——, of ——— University, is something of a wag, and the boys seldom get the start of him in the way of practical jokes. One day, going into a recitation room, Freshman class present, he found a sheep sitting in a chair. His sole remark, addressed politely to the sheep, "How are you, Frosamanah?" rather turned the joke on the boys. Similarly, when at another time, opening his desk, a goose flew out, "Aha, gentlemen! another classmate, I see."

A gentleman going into a chop-house, the other day, found the room very close and hot. He called the waiter and said: "Haven't you any ventilators?" The reply was, "No, sir, they are all gone. I just screwed up the last."

A child thus defines gossip: "It's when nobody don't do nothing, and somebody goes and tells of it."

WHY SHE "CUT" HIM.—A physician, walking in the streets with a friend of his, said to him:

"Let us avoid that pretty little woman there on the left. She knows me, and looks on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband."

"Ah! I understand. You had the misfortune to dispatch him."

"On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I *saved* him."

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A complete line of NOTIONS always on hand.
Buyers will find it to their interest to call and examine.

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WHOLESALE ROOMS UP-STAIRS. se27

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Just Received,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WHITE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES;
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BONNET, NECK AND SASH RIBBONS;
EXTRA SILK BELTING—full line;
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WHITE EDGE, SCARLET and BLACK VELVET RIBBONS;
NEW STYLE HAT VEILS;
THREAD AND LACE VEILS—full assortment;
BEAD ORNAMENTS AND SETS;
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DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Full line FURNISHING GOODS for Ladies and Gents;
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JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.
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COTTON YARNS,
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CORDAGE, FANCY COVERLETS,
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SAWYER'S PURE AMBROSIAL
VEGETABLE COMPOUND FOR SHAVING AND THE TOILET.—The manufacturers of this most excellent Soap offer it to the public solely on its merits, as acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used it, and can well attest its
SUPERIOR QUALITY AND ADVANTAGES
over other compounds made in foreign countries, or in other localities, and put upon the market as th fer price soaps. Without going further, we will say with gratification to the certificate appended herewith, which shows what gentlemen of taste and judgment think of this valuable and pleasant compound:
"The subscribers have for a long period of time used S

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

DROWNED.—On Saturday morning last, Mr. J. McAllister, of Kittanning, was drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite Freeport, while engaged in sowing a flat-boat. The horse on which he was mounted not getting beyond his depth, both were drowned. He was a worthy young man, and had recently returned from the army. He was taking a load SABBATH, in the new cemetery at Kittanning.

CASE OF DESTITUTION.—A day or two since a deranged man, who gave his name as Jacob Iverich, was picked up on the street, in Allegheny, in a state of destitution, and taken to the Mayor's office. He stated that he had been engaged on a farm near Cleveland, Ohio, but being anxious to return to his home in Harrisburg, and being without money to pay his fare on the cars, had concluded to walk. Upon reaching Allegheny he was unable to proceed further, and his condition becoming known to several citizens, he was taken to the Mayor's office, where he was kept until yesterday afternoon, when the Directors of the Poor furnished him with transportation to his home.

MURDER CASE FIXED FOR THIS MORNING.—The trial of Thomas Hughes for the killing of Gotlieb, at the Railroad depot, about a year ago' will be taken up this morning, Judge Sterrett being able to be on the bench, and District Attorney Kirkpatrick having returned from Washington. Very little time, we apprehend, will be consumed in getting a jury—that is, provided the citizens called as jurors don't want to be sent for and fined—and all witnesses in the case should be on hand when wanted. We shall keep the readers of the COMMERCIAL posted in the daily progress of the trial.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

The jury in the case of August Monte, on trial on a charge of maintaining a nuisance in Reserve township, rendered a verdict yesterday morning, of not guilty. Stephen M. Ott, who had been indicted with Monte, proved that he was in no way connected with the establishment when the charge against him was withdrawn.

James Williams, proprietor of the Bowery Saloon, Fifth street, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license, and was ordered to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs.

Frederick F. Johnston, indicted for larceny, was acquitted.

Thomas A. Jiderson, Hosea Homsted, M. B. Hartzell and S. Hartzell were tried in an indictment for forcible entry and detainer, and found guilty. Sentence this morning.

Henry Daly, charged with selling liquor without license, and who had been ordered to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the county jail.

Gustave Marks, indicted for selling liquor without license, was found guilty, and the county ordered to pay the costs.

Levi Lewis, selling liquor without license, not guilty, and county costs.

John Lilk and John Smith were arraigned on a charge of fooling on the U. S. Flagstaff. The prosecutor alleged that on the 20th of August last, the defendants, in company with a number of other persons, whose names are unknown, attacked him on the street, and afterwards followed him to his home in Lawrenceville, and stoned the house. The case is still on trial.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on Catarrh.

LETTER NUMBER TWO.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

SIR: By catarrh, commonly called a cold in the head, I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downward, lining also the throat, larynx, windpipe, and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence the part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages is first to receive injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or from any irritating matter it may contain.

There are two kinds of catarrh—acute and chronic—but I shall confine myself in this letter to the latter.

Chronic catarrh follows the "acute," and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms. In the "follicular" we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw colored mucus, which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is hawked and cleared out from time to time during the day. In the "ulcerative" form, sores formed inside of the nose, and the secretion becomes dry and hard, requiring almost constant effort to keep it loosened. In the third or "polypoid" a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining which the patient removes from time to time. In the "hypertrophic" the mucous from the "head" drops down into the throat and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up" and "hawk."

Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then yellow, and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often less of smell and the discharge has an offensive odor—especially when the patient rises in the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several such cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl six years of age. Generally, during the summer months, the active systems of chronic catarrh become mild, but regularly return in aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those suffering from chronic catarrh are very subject to take a cold, and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first, or "forming" stage; a middle, or "confirmed" stage, and a last, or "ulcerated" stage. The lungs do not feel pain when they're stuffed with tubercles, or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months, and often years, of irritation, or of slow, insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis," from "bronchitis" to the deposition to a little speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single globule; from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling of a lung, from the whole lung, with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole lung changes to a mass of tubercles, a mass of hopeless disorganization, that this dreaded malady reaches its fatal and final stage.

The error is too wide spread among the people, and too general, even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease marked only by "cough," but by the expectoration of "pus" by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to call only by the name consumption to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise, we should not have to listen with pity and sorrow to such expressions as, "it's only a catarrh," "the disease is all in the throat, or "it's only a slight bronchial affection." The false notion that one may suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave.

TREATMENT.—Chronic catarrh, like asthma and consumption, has come to be thought a remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the science of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of means of relief. Most cases arise from the seat of the disease or the malignity of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by the forces of the Materia Medica—gases, fluids, and gases—and the disease itself is simply a chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed because they have not striven to apply it methodically and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little warm water up the nose, or with proposing an "alternative" for the stomach, which, of course, does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone. It is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation which exists in the greatest intensity at the naso-laryngeal membrane also involves the larynx and lungs or the windpipe. I cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose alone. The course I have pursued with almost invariable success is by the inhalation of the medicated vapors, and daily showering the nostrils with a solution adapted to the condition of the membrane by a silver showering syringe, which I had constructed for the purpose.

So generally successful has it been, that we doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred when properly and faithfully employed. Unfortunately, catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in its disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. I know that it exists in a large majority, in some degree, in all forms of pulmonary disease, that finally results before any symptoms of the disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that it is the direct consequence of those colds in the head which become practically known to most of us two or three times every year. I regard catarrh as the great feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe that I can by any means so effectually guard the lungs from disease by curing of the catarrh affection.

Your obd't s'v't, JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,
No. 60, Fourth street.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22, 1865.

NOTE.—The writer of the above letter has opened an office in Pittsburgh, at the above address, where he can be consulted personally, or by letter, on all diseases of the pulmonary organs, embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line
Pitts. & Erie Mail	8:50 a m	Pitts. & Erie Mail
Mail Accom'n	11:40 a m	Expr's Mail
Pitts. Express	3:50 p m	Pitts. Express
Fast Line	7:00 p m	Johnstown Accom'n
Johnstown Accom'n	4:15 p m	1st Mail Station
1st Mail Station	5:40 a m	2d "
2d "	8:30 a m	3d "
3d "	6:30 p m	Penn Accom'n
Penn Accom'n	1:30 p m	Day Express
Penn "	2:10 p m	Altoona Accom.

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:30 a m	Express
Mail	8:00 "	Mail
Express	3:15 p m	Express
Steub. Accomm	5:00 "	Steub. Accomm

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express
Express	1:40 p m	Express
Express	7:15 p m	Express
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail
N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m	N. Castle & Erie

New Brighton Accommodation leaves at 6:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:30 p. m., and 5:45 p. m. Rochester 7:05 p. m. Fast Line 8:30 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 2:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2:50 a m	Express
Express	2:30 p m	Express
Mail	6:00 a m	Mail

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	7:15 a m	Mail
Mail	2:00 p m	Express
Express	5:30 p m	Mail
1st McKeesport	6:15 p m	1st McKeesport
2d "	9:15 p m	2d "
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's
2d "	10:00 a m	2d "

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	6:45 a m	Express
Express	1:10 p m	Mail
Accommodation	4:30 p m	Accommodation

Parkersburg Daily Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M. Bayard.
Tuesday	11 A. M. Grand Turk.
Wednesday	11 A. M. Bayard.
Thursday	11 A. M. Grand Turk.
Friday	11 A. M. Forest City.
Saturday	11 A. M.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M. Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M. Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning	8 A. M. Evening 6 P. M.

Leave Daily ..... James Rees.

MCKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leave Daily ..... James Rees.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. MCLEAN, Jr., Pres't. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) Secretary.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 22, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	105 00	.....
United States 5-20s, old	103 00	.....
United States 7-30s, 1st series	97 00	.....
United States 10-40s	90 00	.....
United States Certificates	96 75	.....
Gold	1 43	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 00	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	90 00	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's bonds	103 50	.....
Connellsville Railroad 6's bonds	79 00	81 00
Connellsville R. R. Co. 1st mort.	92	.....
Connellsville Railroad stock, interest	9 50	.....
Iron City National Bank	75 00	.....
Merchants and Manufacturers National	56 00	.....
People's Bank	.....	100 00
Columbia Oil Co	.....	28 00
Eldorado Oil Co	30	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	.....	1 50
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	16
Coal Bluff Mining Co	.....	1 25
Phoenix Oil Co	.....	1 50
Dunkard Creek Petroleum Co	.....	15

SALES.

$2,000 Conn. R. R. Bonds $80 00
Gold at 10:30 A. M., in New York, 147.

WEDNESDAY, November 22—P. M.

The local money market is reported as working quite comfortably. No particular pressure for loans on the discount places, and there is sufficient demand to keep up a moderate degree of activity. Our merchants had such a prosperous Fall Trade that they are not loaded down with too large stocks of goods, and are therefore not compelled to ask many accommodations in the line of discounts. The principal demand for money is with the manufacturers and oil dealers. Produce houses are making heavy advances on Western shipments, but their accommodations only to a reasonable extent. Another sale to-day is reported of Connellsville Bonds, at the usual price however. No movement at all to-day in the cheaper speculative stocks. The animus in this class of investments is too lean for the risk that is run, and transactions only are made in them by parties who are eminently cognizant of their affairs. A great deal of Bilkeville oil stock changed hands on private terms, as well as many others which are known to possess some considerable merit.

—Since the dividend of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway, the stock has considerably receded from the advance it then obtained. In this country alone, indeed, of the rise was not in the greatly increased income of the road, but it was an effort to buy out an obnoxious stockholder, who, it was thought, had been the means of causing inconvenience and delay as regards a choice of management. He might have unloaded himself at a rich profit, which he was anxious to do, but his wit failed him and he came in too late.

—A case has recently occurred in this defendant attending the "Prairie Dog corner," which we alluded to yesterday in this column, is now being tried in one of the courts of New York city—that of Carr vs. Chamberlain. The evidence to show that on the 6th of last July the plaintiffs borrowed from the defendant one hundred shares of the Napoleon Oil Company, which was then selling at about two dollars per share. By the understanding at the time obtained, the stock had advanced to thirty dollars, and five thousand dollars more was called for by the lenders. The plaintiffs complied, and deposited in all about nine thousand dollar, for which they now demand judgment. They are willing to pay a reasonable price for the stock, but not to accept a purchase by the defendants at an inordinately high price, so that they might be called upon to settle on so extortionate basis under the custom which allows a lender to purchase in his stock without receiving it, to go into the market and buy in the same at the market rate, and charge the borrower accordingly. They set forth that they were unable to return the stock because the defendants had bought up all that was in the market, thus were able to control the price, and for the purpose of defrauding the defendants and others who were "short" of it. The defense set up, is, that the plaintiffs sold the stock to the defendants at $2.25 per share—certain lenders—that no misrepresentation was made, and that the market price at the time of the return of the stock being demanded was $25 or per share. The defendants claim that they are entitled to judgment for the amount of the difference, namely, fifteen thousand dollars.

In transactions like these the "bulls" have no sympathy with those who sell what they have not got, trusting to a fall in price for their profit, and very sound and weighty arguments may be advanced against "selling short." It may, or may not be considered an illegitimate mode of speculation, but that it is highly dangerous in the case of stocks which are capable of being "cornered," the recent history of Wall street has shown. But in the oil stocks, as there is speculation in stocks there will be "bears" as well as "bulls," and so long there will be "short sales" made, more or less regardless of risk. Nevertheless if to sell "shorts" in other words, to sell and dictate the property of others, be a questionable kind of speculation, the deliberate act of "cornering" a stock in order to force the "bears" to settle their contracts at whatever price the holders may name, is perhaps a much more serious matter, for it amounts to pretty much the same thing as playing with loaded dice—conclusion. Therefore, of these "cornering" schemes and combinations, we have a wholesome horror. Corners, however, are occasionally created.

—Extreme in speculation, like in other matters, are bad and dangerous, although the line in certain speculative transactions between honesty and dishonesty is very nicely drawn. If some means of escape cannot be established from contracts, which should afford some relief to a party that has been dishonestly dealt with. Although the custom of the Stock Exchanges tacitly sanctions a "corner," instances of the kind are exceptional, yet it is a question of some interest whether the act of betting on a certainty might not be carried into the practice of the street with advantage. There was a time in the history of the Gold Board, more than twenty years, when it decided the first "corner" ever known in Wall street, that of the Morris Canal stock, which decision was made in favor of the "shorts," but modern ingenuity has devised a better code of proceedings in the back-ground, and the "bears" can expect no quarters when they find themselves enclosed in the meshes of a nated "corner."

—From late advices of the Copper Stock market, of Boston, we learn that there is little activity in copper mining shares at the present low rates. In view of an advance in the price of copper and the improving aspect of the mining interest, holders are expecting soon favorable changes in copper shares. The most active stock on the list was Copper Falls, which sold from 23½ to 24, buyer 60, and ¾ higher than yesterday. Franklin, Pewabic and Quincy were firmly held, the two former advancing ¼ on sales. Franklin closed at 35 bid, no stock offered; Pewabic 34½, bid, 35 asked; Quincy 47 bid, 48 asked. The recent advance in the price of copper in England, and the news of the blockade of the ports of Chili by the Spanish fleet, followed by the last California steamer, has caused considerable excitement in the New York market, and the price of American ingot copper has advanced to 36@36½ per lb. England and France are largely dependent upon Chili for their supplies of copper ore, and if actual hostilities should take place between Spain and Chili, and the war be prolonged, they will naturally look to the United States to make up the deficiencies that will surely occur. The Lake Superior mines can supply the deficiency without vastly increasing the ordinary product, but with such a powerful stimulus as the price to which copper would be likely to advance under a combination of the circumstances mentioned, there is little doubt that an impetus would be given to the development of the resources of that region, such as would materially advance the prosperity of the mining interest generally, and especially affect the profits of the already paying mines.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the Associated Banks of Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

	Last week.	This Week	
Capital	$14,045,189	16,679,961	Dec. $1,367,228
Loans	18,013,189	16,679,961	Dec. 1,333,228
Specie	1,359,801	1,359,801	Inc. 59,350
Legal Tenders	13,348,801	14,870,166	" 1,521,365
Deposits	24,567,021	24,067,872	" 514,179
Circulation	7,658,796	7,658,796	" 9,271

There is again this week a decline in each of the several items in the averages of our city banks as compared with the returns of the previous week. The reduction of loans reaches the very largest sum of $1,333,228. The loans for the past six weeks have been subject to local troubles in $434,595. The coin and circulation average about the same as last week, but the gain is small. The business at the clearing-house during the week amounted to $12,000,000, a decrease of $2,828,000.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of yesterday says: Business opens this week in much the same manner as last. Provision markets are stagnant, and there is little or no movement of produce of any kind. The mercantile trade drags along in a very dull way. Jobbers and dealers, whose stocks have run so low that further purchases would be necessary to keep up their assortment, are disposed to be conservative. Meanwhile the demand for currency keeps active, and our bankers, whose abilities to meet this demand have been materially weakened during the past two weeks by large remittances to New York, are forced to put on the screws and make some of their best customers and first-class names. There is very little inquiry for money on call, and the supply of dealers—the chief inquiry at present being by merchants. Rates, however, probably will not advance in the market to-day than has been known for several years past, the shipping of currency to the East checked and speculation in gold being suffered so severely, not being disposed to run further risks at present.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, November 23, 1865.

Business yesterday was quite inactive. The weather was very unfavorable for out-door transactions. We had rain and snow—in fact, we had all kinds of weather, as a general thing; prices were unchanged, the market being dull for most descriptions of produce, there being an ample supply on hand, sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Our rivers are at a low stage. Only the lightest class of boats attempt to load or unload, and but a number of boats at the landing receiving so as to be in readiness when the good time does come, which, from present appearances, will not be long. Freights to all points appear plenty, at fair prices. A few feet of water would be of immense benefit to a large class of persons, including our steamboat friends. Among the boats that are receiving freight we notice the following: Leondias, Capt. Dyer, to leave as soon as the water will permit. The steamers Nevada and J. R. Gilmore are loading for Cincinnati and Louisville. The silver Cloud No. 2 is still receiving freight for Wheeling. The Lee is loading for Marietta and Parkersville. She will